The M'Kean County Miner.

H. F. BARBOUR, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. DEVOTED TO HOME INTERESTS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. $1.00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Will attend promptly to all calls in his profession.

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Will attend to all calls in his profession.

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Prompt attention given to all professional calls.

Miscellaneous.

BINGHAM ESTATE.

ROBT. H. ROSE

Is authorized to receive moneys for me; also up to and due to my lands. He will give information in my township, in any business of this Estate, in McKean County. His office is in the Prothonotary's Office in the Court House.

ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustees.

Wellsboro Dec. 24, 1874.

New Cabinet Shop

The undersigned takes this opportunity of informing the public that he has removed his Cabinet Shop two doors above the old stand, opposite the Bradford House of Mrs. Wetherbee, is prepared to sell Chairs of most every description and Furniture of most every kind, and keeps constantly on hand a large supply of all articles of

Furniture, Picture Frames, &c.

WM. SPECHT

Smethport, Feb. 4, 1875.

Waiting.

The father's wife sits all alone,
While crossing shadows shroud the skies;
She hears the restless ocean moan,
And watches there with anxious eyes.

The tossing waves are wild and white;
The northern winds blow fierce and free;
She thanks how in the morning light
A tiny boat went out to sea.

She sees her boy upon the deck;
She hears again his laughing call:
His father's arm is round his neck—
That little boat contains her all.

The single sail with bird-like wing
Has borne the farms she lives away.
God grant favoring wind may bring
Them back to her at close of day!

A distant well-known keel she hears;
A boat is grating on the beach!
And now a childish footstep nears,
Eager his mother's side to reach.

Once more she holds them both again
In fond embrace, with welcome warm,
Her loving heart cares little then
For raging wind or ocean storm.

LIFE IN CHINA.

An Interesting Story Showing How a Wife is Selected for the Emperor of China.

When the Emperor of China wants to take to himself a wife, or rather when his ministers take a wife for him, it is a labor attended with much responsibility. A writer tells us the story, and it is so interesting that we give it.

When a wife is wanted word is sent to every part of the empire, and every family of rank is obliged to send to the royal palace its daughters of such an age. There is no inviting, but come they must, unless some sufficient excuse for non-appearance can be given. Of all the number sent, one is selected as the real wife and four others as favorites. The family of the young lady upon whom devolves the rank of Empress is raised to hereditary rank, but from the moment she enters the palace they must bid adieu to her forever, and never look upon her face again.

On the occasion of the marriage of the boy Emperor of China, about two hundred aspirants only assembled in obedience to the order. Many excuses were sent in that the daughters were blind, or deaf, or pitted with small-pox, or something equally as bad. The young ladies assembled together, each in her own two-wheeled cart, on one of the principal streets.

At this trysting-place the night was passed, during which the young ladies were not permitted to leave their carts. What bitter reflections must have passed through the minds of these two hundred young virgins, as twelve hours of darkness and discomfort slowly passed away! No arrangements had been made to protect them from the chilly blasts of the wind on this cold March night. One might suppose that they would at least be provided with meat and drink from the imperial kitchen; and yet, though it seems almost incredible, not the slightest refreshment was offered them. They were left to struggle through the night as best they could, trembling with the cold in their all-covered carts, and watched by the vigilant eyes of the ever-faithful mandarins. Could anything be more barbarous? These ladies were of good family—had no doubt been always accustomed to the elegancies and comforts of a refined home, were here in gala dress at the order of their sovereign, that one might be chosen to share his throne, and yet they were treated with scarcely as much consideration as a drove of cattle—at least the cattle would have been fed.

Bright and early next morning the caravan crossed the bridge, over the moat, the order of march of the previous day being strictly adhered to, and entered the Holy of Holies, the residence of the Son of Heaven, Sole Guardian of the earth, etc. At the sacred gates which enclose this spot those who had thus far accompanied and encouraged their daughters or nieces tenderly bade them good-bye, and left them to their fate. As each cart drove up in front of the Temple of Exhibition, the young ladies were handed out by their respective mandarans, and put in charge of a number of eunuchs till the arrival of the decisive moment.

Everything was now in readiness, the two Empress dowagers and the young Emperor himself being present, and the "bride inspection" began. The carefully prepared little wooden tablets now came into play. As each aspirant was in turn presented to their majesties, the corresponding tablet, containing her name and a short record of her life, was placed in the imperial hands. If the personal appearance of the young lady found no favor in the eyes of the severely critical judges, her wooden tablet was thrown into a basket placed for that purpose at their side—an allegorical mode of action, which, freely translated, meant, "You can go home—you are not wanted. Next young woman step this way!" Whereupon the rejected young virgin modestly withdrew from the august presence of the Holy Son of Heaven, seated herself once more in her cart, and was immediately driven off in the direction of her residence, no doubt much regretting all that had taken place, at least as far as she was concerned.

If, however, the young lady produced an agreeable impression by reason of her personal charms, their majesties questioned and examined her, with the view of forming an opinion concerning her intelligence and education. If she were natural and unaffected, if her answers gave token of good sound common sense, and an amiable disposition, her wooden tablet was reserved, and she was returned to her family, with the message that in the course of time her presence would again be required at the second and more select inspection. This was already a very considerable step in the direction of being chosen, and has no doubt brought to many an almond-eyed beauty sleepless nights and anxious days.

The first bride inspection in 1863 was a failure. Only sixteen tablets were presented, and not one of the young ladies corresponding with these would answer the purpose.

A new bride inspection was ordered for the autumn, and all those young ladies who, under whatever pretence, had absented themselves from the first inspection, were notified that this time a compulsory attendance would be enforced. The result, however, was not satisfactory. Many were sent for, but though the delegation was very respectable in point of numbers, few were fortunate enough to see their tablets placed alongside of those already reserved. There was one notable exception to this melancholy failure of the second assemblage of Chinese virgins. Among the aspirants was one young lady of singular beauty, great intelligence, and brilliant conversational powers, but unfortunately she was consumptive, and suffered likewise from spine disease.

In this young lady their majesties became deeply interested; she was treated by the court physicians, and finally cured, but very suddenly died. She was buried with great pomp, as if she were one of the imperial family.

The third and fourth bride inspections were ordered, and this extended to the daughters of civil and military officers of the empire, and in 1870 and 1871 two more. The young emperor or the dowagers or all of them were hard to please. On each occasion a few tablets were saved and the whole number amounted to some seventy.

In April, 1872, the Chinese official gazette announced that the decision was made.

The father of the imperial bride, an official of the fifth rank in the civil service, was a director in the Peking Academy of Sciences, by the name of Tschung-Tscha, a son of Sai-Shang-a, well known at one time as an official of high rank, occupying positions of great trust, and much honored by the government. Every one in China is familiar with his unsuccessful attempt to put down the rebellion in Kuangsi, when made commander-in-chief of the imperial forces in that province. For this failure he was stripped of all his offices. At that time he was about sixty years of age.

Notwithstanding the honor which has devolved upon this now broken old man by reason of his granddaughter having become Empress, and his daughter one of the wives of his majesty, we do not hear that he has been restored to favor.

After the definite choice of the Empress and the wives and favorites had been duly announced, these women were immediately separated from their families and lodged in a new palace—situated to the east of the imperial city—which had been built for them, and the wedding took place.

Brains.

"No sound working brain," says Oliver Wendell Holmes, "without enough good blood to build it, repair it, and furnish the materials for those molecular changes which are the conditions essential to all nervous actions, intellectual and volitional, as well as those of lower grade. No good blood without a proper amount of proper food and air to furnish materials, and healthy organs to reduce a sufficient quantity of these materials to a state fit to enter the circulation. No healthy organs, strictly speaking, except from healthy parents, and developed and maintained by proper stimuli, nourishment, and use. No healthy parents—no help for it. We are, of course, applying the term healthy to the brain, as signifying much more than freedom from disease. A healthy brain should show, by the outward signs of clear, easily working intelligence, well balanced faculties, and commanding will, that its several organs, if such there be, or its several modes of action, if its works as a whole are properly developed and adjusted by themselves and in relation to each other."

The "Injun" Attorney.

We do not have to go to the far West for all the Indian skirmishes. They have one in the New York Legislature. It appears that the junction of the Atlantic and Great Western railroad with the Erie happened to be almost in the center of an Indian reservation. Naturally enough the junction of two great lines of railway resulted in the springing up of a village at that point. It is said that the population which now centers round that point is about eight hundred, and their property there is estimated to be worth about $1,000,000. All the land occupied by whites has been leased from the Indians, but there is a suspicion that these leases could at any time be declared invalid, which might result in great damage to the white population. It is asked, therefore, that the Legislature petition Congress to pass a bill confirming the leases and removing the impending danger, and a somewhat heated discussion took place over the question, in which "the Injun Attorney" received some hard blows.

A SHORT SERMON ON DEBT.

A Hint to All Who Do Not Pay as They Go.

Being in town a few days ago, one of my neighbors came up to the store where I was and said: "I've just sold my hogs, and I guess I'll settle up." My neighbor paid his bill, quite a large one by the way, and I noticed he only had fifteen dollars in bills, and a little fractional currency left.

That man this winter will sell some corn, get enough money to last him till about corn planting, and then go "on tick" till after harvest, when he will settle up again, only to repeat the same old routine with, "pay as soon as I sell my hogs."

Now this way of living is wrong. It is a wrong to the individual farmer, a wrong to the merchant, and a wrong to the community, because, in one sense of the word, he places himself at the mercy of the merchant, who, perhaps, presses the account at the very time the farmer least wants to sell; but sell he must, and at any price he can get in the market.

It wrongs the merchant, because he, poor fellow, never knows ten days in advance where the money is coming from to pay a maturing bill. If we would pay cash, the merchant would be able to pay cash when he buys, and this would enable him to sell on a smaller margin; besides, he would not be afraid of that bugbear, bad debt. And, by the way, who pays these bad debts?

We do. Pay them in the shape of enhanced value on goods. Why? You go and get an article at your merchant's. Until that article is paid for, it is not yours. Neither does the merchant own it. He holds a mortgage upon your honor; and you are truly fortunate if he does not foreclose the same in the shape of a "dun" or worse.

The same merchant my neighbor just paid discounts me ten per cent. I pay cash. I do not know whether he can afford to make such a discount or not, but I know he does do it. I have not the least doubt, should the farmers throughout the country agree to pay cash on delivery, but that the merchants, hardware men, grocery men, machine manufacturers, all the business community in general, would make a liberal discount.

But the everlasting "charge it," "I'll pay after harvest," or "I'll settle just as soon as I sell my hogs," is placing an untold and dreadful burden upon the farmers of this country; and railroad extortions and "rings" and "corners," sink into mere nothingness in comparison with this emerald "charge it."

Try 1875, fellow-farmers, with cash. It may put you to much inconvenience at first, but after you once get started you'll have no more trouble. If you have not the money to pay, go without. Owe no man anything. Keep out of debt. Avoid it as you would war, or pestilence. Hate it with a lasting hatred. Abhor it with entire and absolute abhorrence. Dig potatoes, break stones, shovel snow, do anything that is useful and honest rather than run into debt. As you value comfort and independence, keep out of debt. Do you want a healthy appetite, good digestion, a placid temper, a smooth pillow, pleasant dreams and a happy waking? Then keep out of debt. It is the hardest of all taskmasters, the most cruel of all oppressors; it is a millstone about the neck; it spreads a cloud over the whole firmament of man's being; it eclipses the sun, it blots out the stars; it dims and defaces the beautiful blue sky; it breaks up the harmony of nature, and turns to dissonance all the voices of harmony; it furrows the forehead with premature wrinkles; it plucks the eye of its light, and drags the nobleness out of the port and bearing of the man; it takes the soul out of his laugh, and all stateliness and freedom from his walk. Pass by it as you would pass by a leper, or one smitted by plague. Touch it not. Taste not of its fruits, for it shall turn to bitterness and ashes on your lips.

Finally, I would say to each and to all, but especially to you farmers, keep out of debt.

The Trouble.

The good people of a certain town in the West are or have been in trouble about a schoolmaster hired without sufficient precaution. It being discovered that he spells soldier "codger," and kerosene "cerosene," and that he has many other bold opinions concerning orthography, the school committee have requested him to leave. But he refuses. They fasten the school-house door. He breaks it open and "keeps school" in spite of them. They have asked him to go, begged him to go, prayed him to go, ordered him to go, offered him money to go, but he still keeps on teaching that "codger" spells soldier. All but fifteen pupils have been taken out of the school; but if there were no pupils at all he wouldn't go.

Degraded.

There was a sorrowful scene enacted at Puerto Principe, Cuba. The captain who commanded the Spanish forces when the insurgents attacked San Geronimo, and who was sentenced to be shot by order of the court martial, had his sentence commuted by General Concha to be stripped in presence of the army of all insignia of rank and to serve ten years' imprisonment in close confinement. The sentence of disgrace was executed in the presence of all the forces in Puerto Principe and a large number of citizens.

The Chinese in California.

"How about the Chinese in California?" asked a reporter of Senator Jones of Nevada. "Ah, that is a serious difficulty which the country will have to face sooner or later. There can be no question that the Chinese drive out the white laborer wherever the two come into competition. Their food is cheaper, they will sleep in crowds almost anywhere, and they can of course afford to work much cheaper. I used to take the broad philanthropic view about this country offering a home to the oppressed of all nations, and all that sort of talk, but I have changed my views somewhat in that respect. I'll tell you what one of my miners said to me. 'I have a wife and family. We have a little house up here on the hill, which cost me about $500. Besides more food and clothing I want a little money to dress my boy and girl decently, so that they may attend school. There are many other little matters needed in housekeeping, and God knows I find it hard enough to meet it all with four dollars a day. Now a Chinaman can live upon a little rice and water; he will sleep in a room with a hundred others, all packed like sardines in a box; he has no family whatever, and does not propose to have one here, and of course he can live and save money on two dollars and a half a day. Some people say that these things will adjust themselves. How are they to adjust themselves? If the Chinese come here and take my work from me what am I to do? I can't take to their habits. I can't live on rice and water. I am to sit still in my cottage and starve while things "adjust themselves?" Well, I am not going to sit still and starve. I am going out with a gun. I may as well be killed or hung as be starved to death.' I must say I cannot help sympathizing to a certain extent with that state of feeling. There can be no doubt that the Chinese do drive out the whites from every kind of occupation that they engage in."

A Pleasant Hotel.

We are well aware, says the *Tribune*, that the advertisement of a hotel may be very uncertain evidence of its actual merits. We have known caravansaries endowed with ideal virtues in the railroad guide which, upon actual trial, proved wanting in every particular except dirt and discomfort. But we see accidentally the announcement of an inn in Georgia which is full of golden promise. It "is kept by two ladies from Virginia." These ladies guarantee the following: 1. Something good to eat; 2. Polite servants; 3. Clean rooms; 4. Good beds; 5. A jolly clerk! The force of hotel keeping can no further go. Shenstone himself, who is the laureate of inns, could add nothing to it. We can imagine ourselves arriving, a worn out wayfarer, at this oasis of a public house. We are greeted at the threshold by the two ladies from Virginia—staid, dignified matrons. We are received also by the jolly clerk. We are brushed and generally resuscitated by the polite servants. We have a repast neither too heavy nor too light, but in something of attic taste. We then go to the clean room, and soon, in one of the good beds, we are like King Duncan—"shut up in measureless content." In the morning, having slept the sleep of the just, we find gallons of water, yards upon yards of towels, an enormous basin, and no hair-brush on the dressing-table, which last negative blessing we mention with special thankfulness. We go down—a giant refreshed. We are greeted by the jolly clerk. We are saluted by the two ladies from Virginia. We have clear, strong coffee, fresh eggs, broiled chicken (not hen) for breakfast. We are almost afraid to offer money to the noble ladies; but we do, and they take it; and so we ride away happy and hilarious. Reader, dost like the picture?

Some Simple Experiments.

Place a tobacco pipe in such a position on the edge of the table that, if it were left unsupported, it would fall to the ground. A poker may now be suspended from the pipe in such a manner that the weight of the poker will be sustained by the pipe. The looped string on which the poker hangs should be as close as possible to the bowl of the pipe, and the end of the poker must fall under the edge of the table. The center of gravity in this case is below the center of suspension, and the pipe consequently supports the poker.

If a little thread be well soaked in a strong solution of salt and water, and then dried and tied to a ring not much larger than a wedding-ring; you may apply the flame of a candle to the thread, which will burn it to ashes, and yet it will sustain the ring. The cohesion of the fibrous particles of thread having been destroyed by the action of the flame, the ring is now suspended by the cohesion of the particles of salt.

A DISHONEST OFFICER.—In Paris Ernest Dermenon, inspector of police, was brought up before the Seventh Chamber accused of being the accomplice of English pickpockets. Generally aware of the doings of the detective force, he was enabled to warn the pickpockets against going to such and such a place, which he knew was watched by the police. In some instances he received money for false evidence, thus procuring light sentences for persons who had got into trouble. And in fact Dermenon, having betrayed his trust in every possible way, was condemned to five years' imprisonment and five years' surveillance.

SNOW SLIDES IN UTAH.

How the Avalanches Occur—Perils of the Miners.

A miner in Utah writes to an Eastern paper, and gives an interesting account of a serious accident that happened to one of the mining camps, occasioned by a heavy snow slide. He says:

In one of our mining camps, known as "Big Cottonwood," the mountain peaks loom up to the height of from 11,000 to 12,000 feet, and, during the winter, the snow storms rage incessantly. Consequently the camp is subjected to the most terrible snow slides. One of these storms was of the most fearful character, not a little fall of snow of six or eight inches during the night, but that many feet, with the wind howling, and drifting the snow in every direction. There are places up there where the snow is probably over forty feet deep. These avalanches are caused by the wind sweeping up on one side of the mountain and forming a large drift just over the ridge on the opposite side, which soon becomes too heavy, and, detaching itself, plunges down the mountain, increasing in size until a moving mass of snow, covering acres, and ten to forty feet thick, sweeps with the rapidity of lightning down into the canyons, carrying everything before it. No soft snow, but packed and jammed together so solid that the moment the mass stops, heavily-loaded ore teams can be driven anywhere on top of it, the horses' shoes only making an impression. One of these slides swept over a mine called the Anna, killing four men. The mine was working six men on eight hours' shifts, which necessarily kept two men at work while four were either sleeping or resting. Their cabin, or boarding-house, immediately in front of the tunnel they were running, was built very strong, and considered safe from slides. At twelve o'clock at night the shafts were changed, and the two men whose duty came on left two of the men in the house asleep, and the other two sitting up at the fire. One had commenced writing a letter, and the other was sitting on a stool smoking his pipe. The two men had just reached the face, (or back end of the tunnel, which was in a distance of four hundred feet), and one had raised the sledge to strike the drill when they heard the roar of the slide. They ran back to the mouth, which the slide had run over, leaving it filled with about five feet of snow, which they had to dig through, and on getting out found nothing in sight. The house was swept away completely. They raised an alarm as soon as possible, and getting word up to the mine called the Prince of Wales, which was running about one hundred hands, they all turned out and commenced digging for the house, which was not found until late the next morning. It had been carried down the mountain about two thousand feet, with about thirty feet of snow on top of it. The four men inside were found just as the other two had left them. The snow had broken through the roof, and had enveloped them so suddenly that they had not moved. They were not bruised in any way, but had been suffocated. The man sat there at the table in the act of writing, the inkstand not even having tipped over, but the man smoking had probably heard it coming one second before he was struck, as his pipe lay between his feet. There they sat molded in the snow, looking as natural as if alive. The two men in bed lay with the blankets over them as smoothly as if just spread. The men who helped dig them out, and who brought the bodies into the city, said that by the looks of the men, they couldn't have awakened at all. The slides have started in early this year. There have been seven men killed within the last two weeks, and a number of animals, but the camp for snow slides is "Little Cottonwood," at which place, a couple of winters ago, an avalanche came down, killing thirteen men and some thirty odd animals. A rumor is in circulation that another had happened at the same place, killing six men.

Born in the Streets.

Describing the casualties on the night in Paris when it was so slippery and so terribly cold, a correspondent writes: There was one accident which probably has no parallel. A woman living in the Rue Ramacy was near her accouchement, and had made an arrangement with a lying-in hospital for the event. Being taken with labor-pains on this night, she ran hastily out and fell heavily near her own door. She tried to rise, and after slipping about for a moment fell again to the ground. She cried for help. Two gendarmes had already seen her and were going toward her, falling two or three times themselves, and on learning the state of the case they tried to help the poor woman on between them. The three fell together, and then again, and then the woman's pains prevented her from walking. The gendarmes took off their boots, and in their stocking feet took the suffering creature in their arms, moaning piteously at each step. But at length she ordered a halt, and her child was born upon the overcoat of the gendarme. He took off his undercoat to wrap up the little stranger, and carried him safely to the hospital, while his barefooted companions carried the mother. Strange to say both mother and child are now doing very well indeed. But for these two brave men both would have died in the street from exposure to the weather.

The Engineer.

Right in here and down below we have a magazine of force that is all the time under iron bonds to behave itself; trying hard to get out; a big firepower that would pull down the house if you didn't keep him in good trim. We are never sure, absolutely sure, that everything is all right; how can we be? I wouldn't send a newspaper on duty no more than I would go to sleep; nor smoke, either; it don't look just right to see a man with a cigar stuck in his mouth on duty. Drink! not aboard ship I tell you. It is no place in the engine room for a muddled brain.

Then there is the boiler; that takes a heap of watching all the time. We have steam enough ordinarily, might say, when we don't want it; but there is times when we can't get it to save our souls; no more than enough to get along with. She fires hard. I never saw a boat yet that had too much boiler; nor no other man. You tell the owners that, or the makers of the engines, and they will say: "Oh, big boilers take up too much room;" and they go and put in a little kettle with not enough fire surface in it, and burn coal enough in a year to pay for a boiler. The best made boilers in the world will bear a heap of watching. You know the engine pumps water into them all the while to keep up the supply. Well, the pumps will work all right for months at a time; first thing you know, sometimes when you are in trouble about other things, the pumps will stop working, and you can't get a drop of water in her to save your soul; then you have got to look sharp. What makes it act so? What makes anything go wrong in this world? that's what I want to know; when it's once set right it ought to go right, but it don't. Sometimes the check valves get held up, and the water don't go into the boiler at all, but just surges back and forth from the pump pressure and boiler pressure alternately; sometimes dirt gets under them, chips and things; then again joints will blow out in the handhole plates and make a heap of trouble. No matter how trifling a thing it is to us, it is sure to make a disturbance with the passengers, and that's what we have to avoid as much as possible, for they are easily scared.

The Presidential Question.

The New York *Herald*, in considering the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, says: The proposed extension of the term of the President is not wise. It is too literal a copy of the corresponding article in the Confederate constitution. If the length of the term is to be changed at all we would sooner see it reduced to two years than extended to six. In that case the Executive would always be in harmony in this country, as it always is in England, with the popular branch of the national legislature. In Great Britain this harmony is deemed fundamental, no ministry remaining in office any longer than it is supported by a majority of the House of Commons. It is always a misfortune for Congress and the President to be in collision. They are alike agents of the people, and there is an absurdity in the same principal having two sets of agents acting on conflicting instructions given at different times.

The two stormiest and most unprofitable administrations we have ever had were those of John Tyler and Andrew Johnson, who had to confront a hostile Congress. We do not recommend a reduction of the term to two years, but we would prefer this to its extension to six. We are content that it should remain at four if the incumbent is ineligible for a second term. The policy of the government on every important subject is determined by Congress, it being the duty of the President to enforce the laws which Congress may have passed and only Congress can repeal. In England the ministry, which is the responsible executive, is changed as often as the majority changes in the House of Commons, without any detriment to useful stability in the government.

Missed Their Game.

How some railroad gamblers came to grief is told by a Virginia City (Nev.) paper. These men, it says, are usually excellent judges of character and are seldom mistaken in their man. Sometimes, however, their judgment is at fault, and the apparent fly they entice into their parlors proves to be a tarantula. The other day at Battle Mountain they allured a German from the East, who exhibited a large roll of greenbacks on the platform, into the spider's nest. The man was on a big spree when the expected victim entered, and was losing money on every bet. The German declined to bet, and to get him in the notion one of the coppers gave him a $20 piece on which to try his luck. He placed it on a card and won. Pocketing the $40 he refused to bet again, and walked out of the house followed by the coppers, who insisted on getting the money back. The German drew a large-sized revolver from his pocket, and assuming a defiant attitude, said: "You speak to me I put you so full of holes you think you vas a pepper box. I am an old Californian, and know all about your tricks. You take me for an immigrant you make fools mit yourselves." The three-carders discovered that they had caught a tartar as they saw their would-be victim board the train, as the conductor shouted "all aboard" and left them lamenting.

The M'Kean Miner.

H. F. Barbour - - Editor.

THURSDAY, FEB. 11, 1875.

The Soldiers Denounced as "Hired Hands."

When our Democratic friends are about to go before the people, in some important election, a favorite trick of theirs is to pass some glowing resolution in which they profess exuberant affection for the dear soldiers. But the hypocrisy of such action is sure to be manifested, sooner or later, when no election is at stake. The recent bitter and unreasonable denunciations of Generals Sheridan, Emory and De Trobriand are fresh in the minds of all.

But the worst offense of this kind was that of Senator Hamilton, one of the Democratic Senators from Maryland. In his discussion of the Louisiana question he denounced the soldiers as "hirelings," thinking by that means to put reproach upon them. During the war we were accustomed to hear such epithets from the Democratic party. It was quite a common thing to hear the soldiers denounced as "Lincoln tools," "Lincoln's hirelings," etc. We had supposed that the Democrats had learned a little sense since that time, but it seems they have not, for they still stand up in the United States Senate and attempt to heap reproach on the soldiers by calling them hirelings. This Democratic abuse of the soldiers drew from Senator Conkling the following effective response in his recent Louisiana speech:

"The Republican party, the President of the United States, and much of the residue of mankind had been threatened with destruction because those whom Governor Kellogg summoned and who responded were soldiers of the United States—hirelings they were called by the honorable Senator from Maryland (Hamilton). He said they were hirelings and gathered them by saying they received $8 a month. But for such hirelings there might not now be a Senate chamber to reverberate with the eloquence of the honorable Senator from Maryland; but for these hirelings we might not be permitted to breathe the free air of the Republic; but for these hirelings it is certain we would not be permitted to breathe the air of a free Republic. This remnant of our army must remain somewhere, but if found south of Mason and Dixon's line somebody's nobility is offended. The soldiers of the nation found in that section are buried under the anathemas of the Democratic party, branded with the epithets of carpet bagger, scalawag, white nigger, and the like. Their lot was a hard one. One political party never called soldiers hirelings until they were summoned to trample down a rebellion which lifted its bloody hands to stab the Republic to the heart.

* * * * * * *

Yes, soldiers are hirelings; Senators are hirelings; a great body of the American people are hirelings; but no man forfeits his citizenship or his rights in this country by being a hireling. Soldiers are citizens. Their uniform does not deprive them of this attribute nor does it relieve them of the duties of citizens."

Senator Conkling reminded the Democrats that they were the soldiers' friends as long as they fought for slavery. The Democrats were then in favor of both war and soldiers. They applauded the soldiers for their work in the Mexican war, in the war against Kansas, and their interference for the return of fugitive slaves. The Democrats had no objection to federal bayonets then, when the extension of slavery was the grand object. But somehow as soon as the soldiers begin to fight on the side of impartial freedom, then the Democrats, represented by Hamilton from Maryland, began to denounce them as "hirelings." The soldiers will be likely to bear this in mind when the next Democratic convention passes its customary resolutions of gratitude in order to get their votes.

The libel suit of Hon. W. H. Kemble, ex State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, against Charles A. Dana, editor of the New York *Sun*, is on trial in New York. The cause of the action is an article which appeared in the defendant's paper in March, 1872, reflecting in the grossest and most scurrilous manner upon the integrity of Mr. Kemble as a state official. Defamers are generally cowards, when pushed to the wall; and when the case was called, Dana offered to "retract," upon certain conditions, which, not being satisfactory to the prosecution, were promptly rejected. This reckless calumniator of better men than himself now stands an excellent chance of being made to pay roundly for his sport.

From Harrisburg.

MR. BARBOUR.—The *Reform* Democratic House of Representatives is undoubtedly working upon the principle that the less the number of laws enacted by a Legislature the better it is for the Commonwealth, for I am compelled to repeat what I said last week, that to this date not a single bill has passed the House which originated in it. For two or three days of the past week, however, that body has shown a disposition to get to work and do the business which must be done before a final adjournment can be effected, and all good citizens will pray that it will continue in that frame of mind until its work is done.

Two incidents have occurred here since my last communication was written which have caused some little agitation in political circles.—One was an outrageous attempt on the part of the Speaker of the House to bully a member into silence, who had been given the floor but a moment before by a gentleman who was temporarily occupying the chair. After that had been done he was entitled to the floor, under all parliamentary usage, until he had finished his remarks. In an excited manner the Speaker resumed the chair and ordered the gentleman (Mr. Wolfe of Union) to sit down. Mr. Wolfe protested that under the ruling of the Speaker *pro tem* he was entitled to the floor, and refused to take his seat. The affair resulted in the Speaker ordering the Sergeant-at-Arms to remove the gentleman from the hall, but the friends of Mr. Wolfe gathered about him, and resisted the efforts of the officer in executing the order. If the officer had persisted in enforcing it there is no telling what would have been the result, as the minority would have resisted so revolutionary a proceeding to the bitter end. A member can only be expelled from the hall by a vote of two-thirds of the members of the House. The Speaker has no more power to enforce such an order than has any other person, and when he discovered that he had transcended his powers he denied ever having made the order, but the writer of this with scores of others are ready to qualify that they heard him make it. The next day all the democrats of the House, with the exception of two or three independent men, voted to censure Wolfe, thereby sustaining an incompetent Speaker in one of the most unparliamentary proceedings that ever disgraced a Legislative body.

The other incident which I have referred to was a reception given at the residence of J. D. Cameron, Esq., a few evenings since in honor of the election of Wm. A. Wallace to the United States Senate. Gen. Cameron, accompanied by several distinguished Senators of both political parties, came on from Washington to attend the reception and meet the newly-elected Senator. Most people would not consider that there was any great impropriety in Mr. "Don" Cameron giving a reception, as I Mr. Wallace attending it, had not there been undue conspicuousness given the affair in the first place, by the Democratic organs here publishing the names of the distinguished guests and studiously avoiding the mention of Mr. Wallace's name as one of the number, and by a howl raised by the New York *Tribune* in reference to it. There has been some gnashing of teeth in Democratic circles, since publicity has been given the matter, but up to the present moment no one has been hurt.

Memorials have been presented in large numbers from many counties in the Commonwealth asking for a bill to regulate medical practice.—The object of the legislation asked for is to prefent quackery. There are quite a number of physicians in the two Houses, and a joint Committee has been appointed to take the matter into consideration and draft a bill to meet the requirements of the case. If the Legislature of 1875 will effect a reform in this matter, by passing a bill to prevent quacks and charlatans of every description from pursuing their nefarious work of tampering with human life, it will deserve the gratitude of every man, woman and child of the Commonwealth, even if one House is Democratic.

A bill has been introduced into the Senate by Mr. Lemon, of Blair county, which provides for stay of execution for two years upon all judgments exceeding $100. It is not improbable that some bill of the kind will pass, as it seems to be conceded on all hands that the stringency in the money market demands that relief should be given to the debtor. The bill is nearly a transcript of the Act of 1861.

From present indications it would seem that the Local Option law stood a fair chance of being repealed at this session. The Committee on Vice and Immorality of the House, by a vote of 13 to 3 have agreed to report in favor of repeal. That the repealing act will pass the House there is no question, for at least 125 members of the House will vote for it, and ninety of that number are Democrats. What the Senate will do it is not so easy to determine, but I am inclined to think a decided majority will favor repeal. From actual count it is ascertained, that the strictly Temperance party of Pennsylvania has been instrumental in sending to this Legislature, by means of third candidates, &c., not less than *thirteen* Representatives *who will vote for a repeal of the Local-Option Law!* Therefore they cannot find fault because the law is repealed. If a license law could be passed, such as exists in some of the Western States, which would make every man who sold liquor responsible for the harm such selling might occasion, I am not sure but that it would be about as effective in restraining intemperance as the present system. Certain it is that the Local-Option Law does not prevent liquor-drinking; that it restrains the dealer somewhat there is no question, but that there is a constant traffic in the sale of liquor in Local-Option counties no well-informed man will deny.

That Gov. Hartranft will be the Republican nominee for Governor next fall is conceded on all hands. His administration of the affairs of the State for the past two years is universally commended, yet never was man more infamously traduced than he when he was before the people as a candidate for Governor. To those who supported him it is no little satisfaction to read endorsements like the following, which appeared in the *Commonwealth*, a Democratic organ of the most bitter and uncompromising stripe, a few weeks since. It appeared just after the Governor's message was published, early in January:

"The annual message of Governor Hartranft is one of the very few able State papers that of late times have come from a Pennsylvania Governor. We have not space at our disposal for a review of the message entire, but it is an able document.—Gov. Hartranft has disappointed friends and political foes since he became Governor. His ability, his statesmanlike qualities, his boldness and his Democracy are so striking that we are at least surprised and gratified in reading this last message."

Who will be Gov. Hartranft's associate on the ticket as candidate for State Treasurer, it is difficult, at this early day, to determine. It is generally conceded, however, that the nomination will come from the north or the west. Among the names mentioned in this connection is that of Hon. B. B. Strong of Tioga, and I would not be surprised if he was made the nominee. He is looked upon in Philadelphia, by the wisest and most astute politicians, as the strongest and most available candidate the Republican party could select for that responsible position. He does not seek the nomination, and would not take it unless he was satisfied it was for the best interests of the Republican party.

Yours, R.

Harrisburg, Feby, 8, 1875.

The Cost of an Incompetent Legislature.

It costs, in round numbers, $300,000 to hold a regular session of the Pennsylvania Legislature. The salaries and mileage of two hundred and fifty-one members, and the salaries and mileage of the officers of the two Houses, cost $350,000 and the items of postage, printing the *Legislative Record*, and other incidental expenses, will cost the remaining $150,000. We are therefore safe in treating the cost of a regular session at half a million of dollars.

For this large sum the State deserves to receive a proper attention to its interests and necessities from those to whom or for whom it incurs so great an expense. The members of both Houses certainly owe to the State whose interests have been confided to their hands, that attention to the various projects of legislation proposed which their importance demands.

Yet what do we see? The Legislature has now been a month in session, and what has it done? It has passed two laws, one a general bill, and the other a local one, for Philadelphia, and it has passed a joint resolution to adjourn finally on the 18th of next month. Beyond that, the joint action of both Houses amounts literally to *nothing*. The Republican Senate meets regularly, disposes daily of the business before it, attends promptly and properly to whatever is submitted to its consideration, and is fully up with its work and its duties. Its members seem to be conscious of their responsibilities, and conscientious in the discharge of them. But what of the Democratic House of Representatives?

That body was captured at the election of 1874, upon pledges and promises of "Reform," that were made so profusely as to deceive the people into trusting those who made them. It met in Harrisburg under a general expectation that the huge promises of "Reform" made by the majority of its members, before their election, would be redeemed, or that an attempt would be made, at least, to show that there was a willingness to try to redeem them. Yet this "Reform" body commenced its session by electing or appointing more officers than the law allows, trusting to chance for the payment of the officers thus illegally put into place, the majority being utterly unable otherwise to satisfy the enormous greed for petty place developed by their victory. And the session thus illegally begun has been protracted, now, for five weeks, without accomplishing anything in the way of legislation whatever. The House has concurred in two bills which originated in the Senate, but beyond that has done literary nothing, except to cover itself with that degree of suspicion which usually results in disgrace.

The history of Pennsylvania is without a parallel to this. No House ever assembled before of which it could be said that it had been five weeks in session without being able to perfect one piece of legislation, or get sufficient public business in readiness to keep itself employed; and we venture to say that no legislative body ever before met at the seat of government that was utterly incapable of comprehending, much less of discharging, its duties.

It is fair to presume, from the experience of the five weeks which close to-day, that the House does not intend to *try* to face the duties incumbent upon it; but will trifle the public time away until the day of final adjournment, when it will disperse, to the total neglect of the public business. The legislation needed by the State will receive no attention; the wants of the community will be unheeded; and the State will have the privilege of paying the sum of half a million of dollars for the support of a body utterly useless to it through the neglect or incapacity of the popular branch of it.

The responsibility for this state of things must rest where it properly belongs. The Republican Senate has faithfully performed its duty, so far, and stands prepared to do its share of the work which is incumbent upon it. No blame is due, there. Whatever the State has a right to look for, from that branch of the Legislature, will be performed. It is upon the Democratic House of Representatives, alone, that the responsibility must rest. It, alone, is obstructing the public business; and it, alone, is neglecting its public duties.

The failure of this Democratic branch of the Legislature to meet the wants of the State, and its incapacity to adapt itself to the necessities of the situation come in, happily, to prove how incompetent the Democratic party is to meet or satisfy, or comply with any want or wish of the people. "Reform" is not its vocation. It has been trusted by the people, in this instance, with the work of bringing about salutary changes and inaugurating improved methods of government; and it has responded by greedily grasping at the spoils of office and refusing to do anything else whatever. It is a sorry ending to a delusive beginning, but if the people of Pennsylvania learn from it never again to trust in the lying promises of a party incapable, from its very composition, of accomplishing anything good, the half million spent in learning the lesson will not have been utterly thrown away.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

Court Proclamation.

WHEREAS, the Hon. HENRY W. WILLIAMS President Judge and the Hons. W. S. BROWNELL and LOYAL WARD, Associate Judges of the courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas for the County of M'Kean have issued their precept, bearing date Friday, Dec. 18, 1874, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas, in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 22nd day of Feb. next, and to continue one week.

Notice is hereby given to all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within the county that they be then and there in their proper persons at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances, to do those things which their offices appertain to be done. And those who are bound by their recognizances to prosecute the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of said County of M'Kean, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as will be just.

Dated at Smethport, Jan. 20, 1875, and the 99th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS.

THE WEEKLY SUN. A large, first-class, carefully prepared family newspaper, containing all the current news of the week, specially designed to meet the wants of the American people in the Northern States. Terms, $1 a year. Address, The Sun, New York City.

A DEFT HAND CAN DO GOOD WORK.—All persons who can furnish candidates making contracts with newspaper publishers for the insertion of advertisements, should send 25 cents to Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, New York City, for their PAMPHLET-BOOK, always correct to date, containing lists of over 1,000 newspapers, and an estimate, showing the cost, of advertisements. Those intending to invest in newspaper advertising can learn something to their advantage by sending for the pamphlet. Circulars free.

THE GREAT CAUSE OF Human Misery.

Just Published, in a sealed Envelope. Price 6 cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa induced by Self abuse. Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits. Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞ *This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.*

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps. Address the Publishers,

Chas. J. C. Cline & Co.,
127 Bowery, New York; P.O. Box 4586

OFFICE OF THE McKEAN & BUFFALO R. R. CO.,
Smethport, Pa., Dec. 22, 1874.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the McKean & Buffalo Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, in Smethport, Penn'a, on Tuesday, February 23, 1875, at 2 o'clock p. m., to consider the propriety of increasing the indebtedness of the company, and of increasing the capital stock of the company, and voting in favor of or against such a proposition.

By order of the Board of Directors

JNO. F. McPHERSON, Secretary.

22-6-96

Hotel for Sale.

THE BENNETT HOUSE,

IN SMETHPORT, PA., is offered for sale. This Hotel is located at the County seat of McKean County, and is the best hotel property in the county. It will be sold at a reasonable price and upon easy terms. Any one wishing to purchase a Hotel property will do well to examine it. For any further information, call upon or address the proprietor,

WM. HAMLETT.

Smethport, April 2, 1874.

Sartwell House,

Port Allegany, Pa.

S. C. Sartwell, *Proprietor.*

THE above house has been recently rebuilt refurnished, and refitted in the latest style, for the convenience of guests.

Orphan's Court.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that P. M. Fuller, Executor of the last will and testament of Nathan Detiollier, deceased, has filed in the Register's Office in and for the county of McKean, at Smethport, his final account as Executor of the said Nathan Detiollier; and that the same will be presented to the Orphan's Court of said county, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday, the 22nd day of February next, at the Court House at Smethport, in said county.

M. A. SPRAGUE, Register.

Register's office Jan. 13, 1875—12sc

JOSHUA DAVIS. G. H. JAMES

DAVIS & JAMES.

Dealers in

Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour and Feed

Clothing, Notions,

Hardware and General Merchandise.

KANE, PA.

W. T. Collar,

DEALER IN

Drugs, Paints,

Oils, Fancy Goods,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

KANE, PA.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY Virtue of a writ of *Lev. Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 22nd day of Feb. 1875, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

The following described real estate, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Annin, county of McKean, State of Pennsylvania, beginning at a maple corner the northeast corner of land contracted to John Doyle (lot No. 295), thence south 100 perches to a hemlock corner standing in the west line of said lot No. 295; thence west 160 perches to a post corner standing in the east line of land contracted to Cornelius Gleason (No 5, Liberty township); thence north 100 perches to a post corner standing in the east line of land conveyed to Michael McCambly (lot No 296), thence east 160 perches to the place of beginning; containing 100 acres, being lot No. 296 of allotment of floating land in Ceres, now Annin, township, and part of warrant No. 3456. About 50 acres improved, one frame dwelling house, one barn house, about one hundred fruit trees, a well and several springs of water thereon.

Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of estate of Mary O'Connor and Michael O'Connor at the suit of P. H. Arnold and Thos. McDowell, executors of estate of A. S. Arnold, dec'd.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Jan 30, 1875.

BY VIRTUE OF A writ of Vent. Ex. &c issued out of the court of common Pleas of McKean county, Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 22nd day of Feb. 1875, at one o'clock P. M.

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the village of Port Allegany, county of McKean, Pa., bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a stone set in the four corners of said village, thence by the road leading to Coudersport, south 15 degrees east 10 5-10 perches to a post corner; thence south 65 degrees west 5 5-10 perches to a post being the southeast corner of L. H. Dailey & Co. store lot; thence by line of said lot north 25 degrees west 10 perches to the centre of the road leading to Smethport; thence by the centre of the said road north 65 degrees east 8 1-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 67 5-10 square perches strict measure be the same more less, all improved with three frame storehouses two stories high, one frame barn used as a shoemaker shop two stories high and one frame building one and one-half stories high thereon.

Taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of S. S. Lillibridge at the suit of Elisha Bush.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Feb. 2, 1875.

BY Virtue of a writ of *Lev Facias* to issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county, Pennsylvania, I have levied upon the following described real estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 22nd day of Feb. 1875, at one o'clock P. M., the following property to wit:

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the village of Kane, McKean Co. Pa., being eighty by one hundred feet, and bounded and described as follows to wit: on the South by lands of Robert Lafferty, on the east by lands of Gen. Thos. L. Kane, on the north by a cross street, and on the west by Fraley street, on which is erected a one story frame building, sixteen feet high, and size thirty by fifty feet.

Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of the Protestant Church of Kane, at the suit of Robb. Lafferty.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Feb. 2, 1875.

MOORE HOUSE

OLEAN, N. Y.

M. V. Moore, Proprietor.

(FORMERLY FOBES HOUSE.)

Newly Furnished. Rates to all rooms. Best in all towns. Best bar in Western New York.

R. O. Smith & Co's

EXCELSIOR!

FALL OF 1874.

Our purchases for this Fall are large and exceedingly choice in character; we have received large invoices of staple and fancy goods, and many job lots that will be sold at job prices. Both

Domestic & Foreign

goods are much lower in price than they have been since the war. Our large and varied stock of

Dress Goods

cannot be equalled. Without enumerating, it includes all the market furnishes. Our

Stock of Shawls

includes many novelties; gloves and hosiery for men, women and children, kid, dog skin, lile, silk, &c. An immense stock of

Bugle and Beaded Fringes,

Passamentains necklaces, &c., for trimming dresses, casques, &c. Beaded beltings and gimps. A large stock of

Hamburg Edgings,

and insertions; a full line of white goods, including Marseilles quilts, piques, figured, plain and satin striped, linens, damasks, napkins, towels, handkerchiefs, &c.

Great Bargains

in job lots of Sardinia grey cloths, cassimeres, vestings, waterproofs, Kentucky jeans, flannels for children; an attractive assortment of notions and umbrellas. We are agents for Johnson's fine

Shoes for Ladies

and for Symmons' hand made shoes for gents. The full styles of hats and caps for gents and boys. A beautiful line of carpets, tapestry and ingrain.

Wall and Window

paper, oil shades, Nottingham lace and damask curtains.

All the above

Bought for Cash,

and will be sold for the same at satisfactory prices.

Come soon or send your orders.

R. O. Smith & Co.

OLEAN, Sept. 24, 1874.

The M'Kean Miner.

THURSDAY, FEB. 19, 1875.

Yul ne Minetrums.

Academy Hall.

A Home Dramatic Entertainment will be given at the Academy Hall, in Smethport, on

Tuesday & Wednesday Evenings, February 23 & 24, 1875.

TUESDAY EVENING—

"Ten Nights in a Bar-Room."

and

"Barney, the Baron."

Wednesday Evening "Ten Nights in a Bar-room" will be reproduced, with a new farce.

Court House Hall.

S. W. Smith, Esq.,

OF PORT ALLEGANY,

Will give a Public Reading at the Court House,

Monday Evening, Feb. 22, 1874.

There will also be a

BAND REHEARSAL

By the Smethport Cornet Band. Admission free. At the close of the Entertainment a collection for the benefit of the Band will be solicited.

The Blue X.

Those of our subscribers who observe a Blue X on the margin of their paper will understand it to mean that they owe at least one years subscription, if not more.

Wood wanted at this office on account.

They do say that the favorite pastime of some of the young people of Bradford is the "Vapor Bath" game.

The Democratic House of Representatives, after five weeks toil, has originated and passed ONE bill. They deserve a rest—for life.

Read the new advertisement of A. B. Armstrong & Co. They are a well known and reliable firm, and we will have more to say of them hereafter.

There will be a donation for the benefit of Rev. J. Miller, at the residence of Mr. Frank Cory, on Thursday evening, Feb. 18th, 1875. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Mark your ballot—Borough and township tickets can be procured at this office on the day of election, in any quantities, and of any complexion. The person ordering the tickets will be held responsible for the pay, terms cash.

Messrs. Davis & James, of Kane, have shipped from that place during the month of January eleven car loads of charcoal. They are among the most enterprising merchants of McKean county, and we are pleased to know that they are making a success of their new enterprise.

The citizens of Smethport need no more complain of a scarcity of fresh meat. Mr. J. P. Wendel has made arrangements with the wholesale dealers of Buffalo whereby he can get whole carcasses of fresh beef, pork and mutton, of a better quality than he has ever had. Call at his store and you will be convinced that we need not fear starvation in Smethport.

The Sergeant at arms of the House, at Harrisburg, a Democratic rooster from Luzerne county, has taken to publishing and circulating libels upon the members. The matter is to be investigated, but whatever the result his Democratic friends must abandon him, as they did Patterson.

Constable Walker has issued his proclamation, per writ to notices, requesting all good citizens and voters of Smethport Borough to assemble next Tuesday and elect the following officers for the ensuing term:—One Judge of election, two Inspectors of Election, one Assessor, one Auditor, one Constable, two School Directors, one Burgess, one Asst Burgess, and six Councilmen.

"DRIVE WE HEAR THE SCREAM."—Let the engine scream from Buffalo to Smethport—The first freighted car from Buffalo to Smethport, consigned to Brownell. All honor to the President, Directors and employees of the McKean & Buffalo R. R. Co., for their untiring exertions in the speedy construction of their road. We understand a part of the consignment is from the House of W. H. Glenny Sons & Co., (Stockholders) and retains the honor of the first shipment.

More At Last.

Very quietly, without any noisy demonstration, the iron horse has worked its way to and through the suburbs of Smethport. For weeks past we have heard various and conflicting predictions as to the exact time when the rails would be laid to this place. Last Saturday at noon it was rumored that the track was across the Potatoe Creek road, and with one consent a large portion of our citizens wended their way in that direction to feast upon a sight for which they have long looked in vain. We saw no tears of joy—the weather was to cold to indulge in that luxury—but every one looked, felt and acted glad beyond expression. We overheard a patriarch in the cause of the development of McKean county by means of railroad projects, and who has grown gray in the service, say as the cruise came puffing by, "This is the most glorious sight I ever saw in McKean county," and he fully expressed the sentiment of all present. It seems eminently proper that some sort of public demonstration should mark the coming of this long-looked-for event, and we are pleased to learn that an excursion of the Stockholders and invited guests from Buffalo, to whom will be tendered a public reception and dinner, at the Bennett House, is seriously contemplated. It will be a pleasant ride for the visitors from Buffalo and return, and we can safely assure the citizens of Smethport will be only too happy to entertain the gentlemen to whom they are indebted for the boon of rapid connection with the outside world, as well as the citizens of our new sister neighboring city of Buffalo.

Bradford.

THE MUSICAL CONVENTION.

By a special despatch from Bradford, received just as we to go press, we are pleased to learn that the McKean county, Musical Convention now in session at that place is well attended, and promises to be a success. The Convention is under charge of Prof. Elliot, who is ably assisted by home and foreign talent. The closing Grand Concert will take place tomorrow (Friday) evening.

Local Option Repeal.

The committee on Vice and Immorality have reported favorably to the repeal of the Local Option law. A majority of the committee is in favor of repeal, and the opinion is very general that a repealing bill will pass the House. We have no doubt on this point, as the Democrats will try and push it through to make capital for the fall campaign, which they hope to do by throwing on the Senate and Governor the responsibility of taking sides one way or the other on Local Option. If the Senate passes the repealing bill, and the Governor signs it, it is claimed it will excite the temperance people to separate political action, while if it is defeated in the Senate or vetoed by the Governor, the liquor influence will make itself felt in the fall campaign. A good many Republican members think it will make very little difference one way or the other, as both the temperance vote and the liquor vote are very uncertain quantities, and not to be propitiated by any reasonable concessions.

The Township and Borough Election takes place next Tuesday. We have not observed much excitement in political circles in view of its near approach, yet there is no election of more direct importance to the people. Neither have we heard any candidates very prominently mentioned. As to the borough officers to be elected, three suggestions may be in order: 1st. That we elect an Assessor who will place the valuation of property somewhere near one half its actual cash value. 2nd. That we elect for the two new School Directors men of equal enterprise and public spirit as those whose term expires, who will be a help rather than a dead weight upon the Board. 3d. That we either re-elect the retiring Burgess and Council, or elect others who will vigorously push the good work they have begun in the way of public improvement. Give no man a vote who would make the borough streets and his neighbors garden a common pasture.

A CHEERING DONATION.—It is so seldom that we find men of ample means who are generous and large hearted in its disposal, that we take pleasure in mentioning the exception. Mr. Benj. Haywood, of Pottsville, Pa., is the owner of extensive iron works in that city; he is also the owner of some lands in McKean county and has subscriber to the Miner. Having occasion a few days ago to pay us $3.25, he sent his check for $20, with the following directions:—"The balance you will please present for me to the Sabbath School of the M. E. Church, of Smethport, to assist in replenishing their library." In the fulfillment of our trust we have placed in the hands of the Superintendent the $16.75 balance. Mr. Haywood has been connected with the Sabbath Schools of the Methodist church sixty-five years, as a scholar, teacher and superintendent, and is deeply interested in the work. The M. E. Sabbath School, the church, and the people of Smethport owe Mr. Benj. Haywood many, many thanks.

A Laudable Enterprise.

We are informed that a Mr. Trumbower, of Warren, an experienced brickmaker, has made arrangements to establish a brick-yard on the property of Mr. P. Ford, near the depot. He has made a thorough examination of the ground, and is so well satisfied with the facilities offered that he intends commencing operations as soon as possible. No more convenient location could have been selected, and the enterprise if rightly conducted is sure to prove a success. The need of an institution of this kind in this vicinity has been long felt, and we are sure that the enterprise of Mr. Trumbower will be well rewarded. We understand that he will also keep lime, and probably plaster, for sale which will greatly accommodate the people of this section.

Olean District Ministerial Association.

The ministerial association of Olean District will meet at Smethport, Tuesday evening, March 2, at 7 o'clock p. m.

PROGRAMME.

1. To preach Tuesday evening—J. Criswell.
2. Wednesday evening—Missionary meeting. Addresses by L. A. Ewens, C. Hartley, and H. Bodin.
3. To preach Thursday evening—R. R. Williams.
4. Essay—Best methods for Sermonizing—Charles Patterson.
5. Essay—Advantages and Disadvantages of Reading and Preaching a Sermon—E. Smith.
6. Sacred Reading, 18 ch. 1 Kings, John 9 ch, Hymns N. 220—C. Hartley.
7. Discipline Normal Class, conducted by Presiding Elder.
8. Doctrine of Immortality as taught in the O Test—C. S. Daley.
9. Written Sermon ten minutes in length, Text: Acts 18, 30—G. H. Cheney.
10. Discussion—Morals of the Secular Press, O. M. Legget, F. D. Sargent.
11. Those not named will prepare papers on some subject.
12. Let all come prepared to remain till Thursday evening.

L. D. WATSON,
L. A. STEVENS,
Com.

A contemporary wants to know what there is to show for the whole month's session of the Legislature. Let's see. Well, there was a fight between Furey and Josephs, and—there is Patterson.—Williamsport Bulletin.

Handy printed blank Certificates of Attendance, Deportment and Scholarship, for the use of teachers for sale at this office. The supply is limited, and they will be sold cheap.

Gone to the Grave.

[Lines suggested by the death of Mrs. Laura C. Blossom. Published by request.—Ed.]

Death, thou hast conquered me,
I by thy dart was stain;
But Jesus Christ has called for me
And I shall rise again.

Dear husband I must leave you,
I can no longer stay.
The angels stand around my bed
To bear me safe away.

You said that you would meet me,
So let your vows be duly;
If you prove faithful unto death
I'll meet you in the skies.

Dear husband, now that I am gone,
Look to my infant dear,
Teach him the ways of truthfulness,
God's holy law to fear.

Dear father and mother do not weep,
I had your tender care;
But God saw fit to call me
To join his angels there.

Dear sisters, I have left you,
And gone to lands on High.
Prepare your selves to meet me
In lands beyond the sky.

Dear brothers, I have left you,
I could no longer stay.
Bright angels they have taken me
To rest as of endless day.

Friends and neighbors stood by me,
Watched round my bed with care,
Until my spirit took its flight
To join the heavenly choir.

Remember, friends, as you pass by,
That I lie in the silent tomb;
That you must die as well as I,
And hear your final doom.

Now I advise you to be wise;
Improve the grace that God has given,
That you may stand on Canaan's land,
And find a happy seat in Heaven.

M. S. S.

Port Allegany.

Saw mills are all stocked with logs.

An unusual number of deaths have occurred in this vicinity during the winter.

The mercury marked thirteen degrees below zero this morning.

Will Townsend, of Olean, paid his brother Joe a flying visit last week.

Our people indulge in the pleasure of a donation on the coming Friday night.

Isaiah Dailey Esq. is erecting a dwelling house near the residence of W. J. Davis.

Our band has not practiced much thus far during the winter. Don't let Smethport excel you, boys.

The Board of Pardons of this State for the year 1874, granted 92 pardons to persons convicted of crimes and misdemeanors.

Your scribe is indebted to Hon. L. Rogers for continued favors in the form of the Legislative Record.

Quite a force of mechanics have been retained at work on the Tannery this winter. The proprietors intend enlarging next Summer: the benefits of this enterprise to the town, both direct and indirect is difficult to compute.

A dance is announced for the 22d of February; the purpose of course is to commemorate the birth of a man who cut down a gooseberry bush and was too cowardly to lie about it.

When you come to Port Allegany, and want a good feast of oysters, go to Levi Bishop's, who will dish up as good a stew for you as any other man in the United States or New Jersey.

The Coudersport stage driver reports the mercury as standing 21 degrees below zero this morning at seven o'clock. Potter county against the world for high hills and low thermometers.

And now Cameron county claims to have been the birthplace of Vic. Woodhull and Tennessee Tennie C. Claflin. Not much to be proud of we should say.

Rev. C. A. Dalin of your place, paid us a visit last week; here as elsewhere he meets many friends who enjoy listening to him as a preacher, and becoming acquainted with him as a friend.

Some one who thinks he knows has informed us that steps will be taken soon towards incorporating this village. This is commendable and practicable, we think.

PRESS.

Feb. 8th, 1875.

Business Locals.

All business or other notices in this column will be invariably charged at the rate of 10 cents per line for the first insertion, and 5 cents for each additional insertion.

☞ Persons visiting Smethport during Court week, or at any other time, who are in need of any thing in the line of marble or stone work, will do well to call at John Digel's Marble Manufactory, look at his work and get his prices. He can give better terms than any one in northwestern Pennsylvania.

DRAYING.—To the business men of Smethport I would announce that I will be prepared to transfer all goods from the depot to any part of the town as soon as the McKean & Buffalo road is opened, with care, dispatch and at low rates. Patronage will be thankfully received.

A. J. PARKER.

WANTED.—The undersigned wishes to purchase forty cords of beech and maple wood, and ten or fifteen cords of pine or hemlock, eighteen or twenty inches long, to be delivered at the cheese factory. Any one wishing the contract will leave their price with the Editor of the Miner.

W. O. CONGER.

SPECIAL ORDER.—The late members of Capt. Crossmire's company of Kane Volunteers, recently disbanded, are ordered to return all arms and accoutrements in their possession, belonging to said company, to Lieut. Armstrong, within 30 days, as they must be accounted for by the officers.

M. S. SIMMONS, Q. M.

By order:

D. V. CROSSMIRE, Capt.

Feb. 4, 1875—3t

Dissolution of Partnership.

Notice, is hereby given that the partnership lately existing between J. G. Mayon & M. A. Sprague, of Smethport, Pa., under the firm of Eaton & Sprague was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1875. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the said M. A. Sprague, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.

M. A. SPRAGUE.
J. G. EATON.

A. B. ARMSTRONG. L. ROGERS.

AT

A. B ARMSTRONG & CO'S

LEADING DRUGSTORE OF THE COUNTY,

NO. 1, UNION BLOCK, SMETHPORT, PENNA.,

CAN BE FOUND THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF DRUGS AND Medicines, and all other articles usually kept in a first class drugstore.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS, & DYE STUFFS,

Perfumeries, Pomades, Oils,

SOAPS, SPONGES, BRUSHES, COMBS

AND TOILET ARTICLES OF EVERY VARIETY. WE ALSO KEEP A LARGE AND WELL Selected assortment of American and French Candies, Stationery, Envelopes, &c. Also

SCHOOL BOOKS AT BOTTOM PRICES!

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PURE WINES & LIQUORS, &c. &

Prescriptions Carefully Prepared.

Notice.—A meeting of the Stockholders of the Buffalo, Bradford and Pittsburgh Railroad Company will be held at the village of Susquehanna, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, on Friday, the 12th of March, 1875, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to consider and adopt or reject an agreement entered into between the directors of said Company and the Directors of the Pittsburgh, Buffalo and Rochester Railroad, and the Directors of the Brady Camp Railroad, for the consolidation of said Roads.

By order of the Directors of the B. B. & P. R. R. Co.

A. R. MACDONOUGH, Secretary

Dated Feb. 4th, 1875.

Special Notice

For the purpose of making room for early Spring goods, R. O. Smith & Co., will from this date until March 15th, sell all Winter goods, including Furs, Buffalo Robes, Hats, Caps, Gloves, Hosiery, Blankets, and a great variety of Dress Goods, &c., &c., AT COST. All who know us know we mean actual cost of purchase. Let all who are so fortunate as to have a little money invest it before March 15, 1875.

R. O. SMITH & Co.

Dated Olean, Jan. 20, 1875.

SIMON HYPPOLITE vs. JULIA ANN HYPPOLITE } In Court of Com. Pleas of McKean County No. 16, June Term, 1874.

THE RESPONDENT in the above entitled case is hereby notified to appear before the Judges of said Court at Smethport, on Monday, the 22d day of February next, and show cause why the said libellant should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony contracted with the said Respondent, agreeable to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

Jan'y 21, 1875—3t

Executor's Sale.

WHEREAS LETTERS TESTAMENTARY TO the estate of Nathaniel Hobbins, deceased, late of the township of Norwich, have been granted to the subscriber. I will expose to public sale at the premises, on THURSDAY,

JANUARY 14, 1875,

at 1 o'clock P. M., the following property:

One hundred and sixty (160) acres, sixty (60) acres of which being improved, with dwelling-house, barn, wagon-house, and orchard thereon.

CHOUDIE LORWIN, Executor.

Dec. 2, 1874—6t.

NOTE.—The above sale is adjourned until March 4th, 1875, at same hour and place.

HIRAM P. HOUGH, By her next friend, PERRY YEMBOR, vs. LOVE HOUGH } In Court of Common pleas of McKean County. No. 135, June T. 1874.

The Respondent in the above entitled case is hereby notified to appear before the Judges of the said Court at Smethport on Monday, the 22d day of February next, and show cause why the said libellant should not be divorced from the bond of matrimony contracted with the said respondent according to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

Jan. 7, '75.

Trial List, February Term, 1875.

J S Clark vs A T Newell.
D F Wilcox vs Gardner Chapel & Geo. Hulett.
L & C Sherwood, exp's of C Sherwood vs. C. Lewis Estate.
Assig'e of W. H. Newell vs. Thos. O'Connor.
Hiram Beardsley vs. W. H. Glass.
Thos. Chatterton vs W H Glass.
A T Newell vs Barton & Morris.
B B Hamlin vs H D Ault & Carnforth.
H W Chapel Hale vs Z Leet.
W V Keating, et al vs James Hussey.
" " vs Dennis & Walcott.
" " vs Gilbert North.
" " vs Jacob Link & wife, ten.
" " vs Gregory Long.
" " vs Wm Allen.
" " vs J C Evens & Daniel Howard, jr.
Wm Heineman vs Martin Taylor.

M A SPRAGUE, Prothy's.
per H H Rose, Dep't.

Feb. 2, 1875.

Jury List, February Term, 1875.

GRAND JURORS.

Alanson—Daniel Bentley.
Bradford—J. P. Wagner, James Blazell, John Butterfield, O P Edwards.
Hamlin—Daniel Bond—J W Hatch.
Corn—Cyrus Cooper.
Corydon—Thomas English.
Eldred—D B Humphrey, W B Windsor, Hiram Dean.
Keating—Arthur Young.
Lafayette—Lyman Davis, Albert Freeman.
Liberty—C A Barnaben, Mason Littlebridge, H H Tuttle.
Norwich—Daniel Calley.
Otto—E C Dodge.
Sergeant—John Martin, Jun., Philip Hafner.
Smethport—D A Easterbrook.
Wetmore—P O'Keller, John A Stephel.

TRAVERSE JURORS FOR THE TERM.

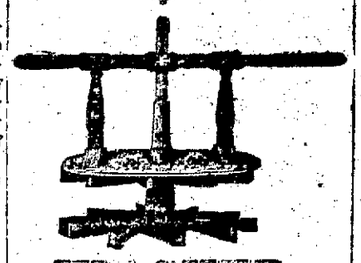
Annin—Jerome Gibson, Peter Cawley, Eugene McGinty, J M Killenbeck, Jerome Hodges, John Cleveland.
Bradford—Andrew Bevis, Dyer Crammer, J C Corwin, David Squire, J S Seaward, Truman Sherman, J Chamberlain.
Bradford Town—Albert De Geller, B T Lain, J S Evans, I W Hazen.
Corn—S A Gregory, Geo. Chamberlain.
Corydon—Lewis Jones.
Eldred—Nelson Cooper, S J Wright, John Welch.
Hamilton—Wm. Bartholomew.
Keating—John D Dunn, Tim. McCarty (3d), Nelson Rice, J B Hazlett, Nyes Odell.
Liberty—D J Hunt, E M Griffin, David Hall, Morris Hamlin, J V E Vandebilt, A D Wright, S D Sherrill, Wm. Hamlin.
Norwich—Geo Gallup.
Otto—Daniel Harper, R F Farrar, Daniel Knight.
Smethport—D B Hunt, Jas E Gilmore.
Wetmore—Peter Campbell, John Geary, W A Hackney, Joseph Green.

M N POWELL, Sheriff.
G. VOUGHTON, } Jury
A. ROGERS, } Com'rs.

Smethport, Jan. 7th, 1875.

Morse's Favorite

$5



WASHER.

THE undersigned having secured the exclusive right of sale of Morse's Favorite Washer in the counties of

CAMERON, CRAWFORD,
CLINTON, ELK,
FOREST, ERIE,
M'KEAN, POTTER, and
WARREN,

Are prepared to dispose of either County, township or individual rights.

REFERENCES:

The undersigned ladies of Smethport and vicinity, having used Morse's Favorite Washer in their families, have permitted us to refer to them for proof of its many excellencies as a family servant:

Mrs. A N. Taylor, Mrs. S. P. Beckwith,
" C E Bartwell, " John Stoddard,
" M N Powell, " James Howard,
" John Grigsby, " Emma Gifford,
" John B Taylor, " Wm. Sherwood,
" B L Knapp, " Horace Vanskickle,
" Wm. Haskell, " H F Barbour.

KNAPP & TAYLOR.

B. L. KNAPP. JOHN TAYLOR.

Smethport, Pa., July 1, 1874.

DRAYING.

This is to give notice that I am prepared to do all kinds of draying between Smethport and Larrabee's on the most reasonable terms. All orders attended to promptly and faithfully.

ABNER R. TUBBS.

Sept. 10, 1874.

Alfred Sturdevant.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that he is now prepared to attend to his customers at his

NEW QUARTERS,

OVER THE POST-OFFICE.

He is prepared to do

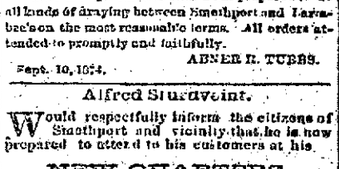
Shaving & Hair Dressing

in the highest style and at the lowest price. A select assortment of

Cigars, Collars, Cuffs,

and other fancy and useful articles constantly on hand. Call and be satisfied for yourselves.

Coffins and Caskets.



P. L. Webster

WOULD INFORM the citizens of Bradford and vicinity that he keeps ready made coffins, cloth and hard wood caskets, etc., constantly on hand.

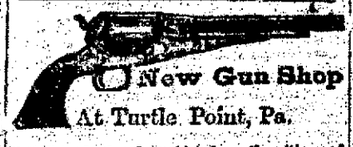
E. H. SHATTUCK,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Wines and Liquors,

OLEAN, N. Y.

Particular attention given to orders by mail or telegraph. Small or large quantities carefully boxed and shipped.



New Gun Shop

At Turtle Point, Pa.

THE undersigned would inform the citizens of McKean County that he has opened a Gun shop at Turtle Point, and is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line. Patronage respectfully solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed.

A. H. Hadley.

Turtle Point, Pa. Nov. 10, 1874.

Painting & Graining.

THE undersigned is prepared to do all kinds of work in painting and graining in a workmanlike manner and at reasonable rates.

GRAINING BY A NEW & CHEAP PROCESS.

I make a specialty of graining, by a new process, by which I can do it at an expense of less than half the time and money it would cost by the old way.

CARL SASSE.

12-14tf

EUREKA!

McCOY & REILLY,

("SIDE HILL DRUGSTORE.")

DEALERS IN

Pure Drugs & Medicines,

FOOT SUMMER, SMETHPORT, PA.

Drugs & Medicines.

Books & Games FOR THE Holidays.

ALBUMS, DIARIES.

FINE TOILET ARTICLES

PLAIN & FANCY STATIONERY OF ALL KINDS.

We respectfully invite attention to our well selected stock.

McCoy & Reilly.

HOLIDAY GOODS!

At M. L. Armstrong's.

No. 3. UNION BLOCK, SMETHPORT, PA.

ELEGANT JEWELRY JUST ARRIVED.

Ladies' Gold Sets, Rings, Bracelets, Charms, etc.

Toys For The Children.

PRICES REDUCED!

M. A. SPRAGUE

DEALER IN

HARDWARE

SHELF FURNITURE, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

TIN & SHEET IRON WORK.

SMETHPORT, PA.,

FANCY GROCERIES

J. P. WENDEL.

CANNED FRUIT A SPECIALTY.

Fresh & Salt Meat, Fish & Oysters

Constantly on hand.

Fancy and Family Groceries at Lowest Figures.

J. Digel's Marble Factory.

ALL KINDS OF MONUMENTAL, MARBLE, and STONE WORK DONE TO ORDER.

New Clothing Store

In Smethport!

READY-MADE CLOTHING

OF ALL KINDS AND SIZES.

Hats & Caps

and

Gent's Furnishing Goods,

COMPRISING

MUSLIN & WOOLEN SHIRTS, COLLARS,

and many other articles too numerous to mention.

S. GUNZBERG, Proprietor. H. COHN, Manager.

INSURE! INSURE!

FOR INSURANCE in good and reliable companies, apply to

HAMLIN & ROSE,

SMETHPORT, PA.

Who represent the

Franklin Fire of Phila., Ins. Co. of North America,

—AND—

Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company.

An English Convict Prison.

A remarkable document was read at the Chichester sessions recently by a prisoner, named William Rowe, who was described as being twenty-four years of age, and was released from prison. He pleaded guilty to stealing a cash box containing five £5 notes, together with various other articles. The prisoner entreated not to be sent back to penal servitude. He said:

You are aware, of course, that I am now what is familiarly known as a "ticket-of-leave." I have consequently passed a term of years in one government convict establishments. I do not wish to enter into the history of those years, and will go on at once to say that I have found, from bitter experience, that, as a rule, the discipline and general treatment of those places, instead of reforming, or even deterring, tend only to demoralize and brutalize the criminal's subject to them, making them callous and indifferent to their fate, and also adepts in all kinds of cunning, duplicity and deceit, thereby rendering them, when their sentences have expired, totally unfit to mix again with the world and honest people. There are, I know, as, some honorable exceptions to this rule, but those exceptions are very few and they are not due to the discipline and life experienced in the prisons, but in spite of them.

One of the great causes of this evil lies in the fact that all convicts are constantly thrown into the society of each other. Convicts who have committed their first crime, or at least have not before been allowed to talk with such men, are obliged for years to become the intimate associates of the very worst class of society, men as bad, and often times worse than themselves, who are ready and only too glad to impart to their less experienced brethren their ingenuity in the art of thieving and their so called "success" in crime, painting in glowing colors the "advantages" that sometimes accrue to the successful thief. This constant associating and companionship works upon the actions of all classes of convicts, virtually doing away with the punishment of their long sentences. For, after their first twelve months (nine of which are passed in separate confinement), their punishment really becomes none at all to them, surrounded as they are by a large class of "choral may care" men, whose lives show that they have long since utterly repudiated the good or bad opinion of the world. With these men the new convict soon unlearns the little good he may have learnt while in separate confinement, and whatever he may have been before, he now morally becomes comparatively dead to all sense of shame, his moral gets closed up and frozen over; he is absolutely indifferent as to his present, past, present and prospective, and makes the prison a little world of his own, as they are allowed to do. He enters heartily into the petty schemes and devices of his fellow prisoners to evade the rules and deceive the authorities.

Another great evil in the present system of governing our convicts, and which I believe is a great means to bring about that state of things I have mentioned, is the utter want of sympathy between the authorities and the prisoners. Even in the chaplain's department it is not allowed, and religious talk or conversion is not encouraged. Certainly, the sacrament is administered three or four times a year to all who choose to partake of it, but it is attended not by the better class of prisoners (and there are a few such) any more than by the openly profane and disreputable. But three-quarters of the men who attend—and there were about thirty that did so out of a total of 600 at the prison I more particularly know of, viz. Parkhurst, Isle of Wight—proved themselves by their everyday actions, as well as by their lives after they left, to be the veriest hypocrites in existence. The veriest wretch in the prison could give in his name as a communicant, and, if he had been three consecutive months clear of prison punishment (no very hard matter), he was admitted without question. A tract was brought to him by a schoolboy treating upon the subject, and so the matter ended.

If one of his companions had asked him why he went, he, no doubt, would have replied, "I went to gain or work a point." I could speak of the bad example set to prisoners by the subordinate officers of the prison, whose only qualification for their office consists in their having in the army or navy a number of years, with good characters for martial discipline, morality not being a necessary adjunct. The document throughout was written with considerable ability, and, while reading the latter portion—in which the prisoner begged to be sent for a term of solitary confinement, as that might be the means of saving him from everlasting ruin—tears streamed down his cheeks. He was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude, with five years' police supervision at the expiration of the term.

His Way.

Of the late Jason Fairbanks, the eccentric ex-sheriff of Jefferson county, the following anecdote is related: Coming home late one cold night he found a man who had heretofore stood well as a citizen stealing his wood, and drawing it home on a handsled. Mr. Fairbanks seized a large black whip, and mounting the loaded sled drove the man as he would a horse, occasionally hitting him a sharp crack with the whip. He made him go to a number of the neighbors, serving them all alike, while Mr. F. rode and acted the part of teamster. It was a bitter cold night, and the thief with his fright and hard work sweat like rain, but Mr. Fairbanks was inexorable, and fear of exposure compelled the thief's obedience.

An Iowa woman asks her views on female suffrage with: "You may look this matter in whatever light you will, but sooner or later and it is but a quarrel with the Almighty that we are not all men."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad

The British government demanded an apology from the government of Peru for the removal of a passenger from a British steamer at Callao..... The iron-masters and colliery proprietors of South Wales threaten a general lock-out unless their employees resume work within a week. If the threat is carried out 120,000 persons will be thrown out of employment..... The German Reichstag has passed the Landsturm bill.....The Carlists threaten violence against the Captain and crew of the German ship Gustav, who are in Zarauz, if the town is bombarded..... The United States treasury department is in possession of facts which appear to show that opium is, in some mysterious manner, smuggled into the country in large quantities, chiefly by Chinamen. .. Mr. A. S. Paddock, Conservative, was elected United States Senator from Nebraska in place of Thomas W. Tipton..... The annual report of the commissioners of immigration shows that the total number of alien passengers who landed at the port of New York during the year 1874 was 140,611, a smaller number than came in any year since 1862, and 126,777 less than in the year 1873. .. China has been having a revolt among her soldiers.

The balances in the United States Treasury: Currency, $13 013,674; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $40,500,000; coin, $71,700,230, including coin certificates, $37,069,100; coin standing legal tenders, $32,000,000. . King Alfonso was formally proclaimed king in Cuba by Captain-General Concha. . During a cold snap New York harbor was so filled with ice that foot passengers crossed on it to and from New York to Brooklyn The special Centennial committee of Congress visited the Centennial grounds and inspected the progress of the buildings Mary Allen, of Philadelphia, aged fifty three years, cut her throat. She had been a confirmed opium-eater, and had previously attempted suicide It appears that 30,223 immigrants arrived at the port of Boston during the year ending Sept. 30, 1874, against 31,041 in the preceding year . .The Indians at Spotted Tail's agency threaten to expel the whites from the Black Hills . A ball has been passed by the St. Louis city council making it a misdemeanor to frequent a house of ill-fame The contested Congressional election case of Ward, Republican, against Harrison, Democrat, in Chicago, has closed in favor of Harrison .. A baby-farming establishment was brought to light in Holliston, Mass. Many children died there, and it is claimed that healthy children were murdered by laudanum . A young lady in Brooklyn has been in a state of catalepsy since Christmas, and the case is attracting much notice from medical men . The ladies of Yonkers, N. Y., have been making raids on the gambling establishments there with considerable success.

A young man of Elmira, N. Y., named Park G. Harrington has died by being severely burned in the lock-up at Horseheads, where he was imprisoned for intoxication The express from Chicago on the Michigan and Lake Shore road, was thrown from the track by a broken rail, ditching the locomotive and baggage-car, killing the engineer, John Anderson, and seriously injuring Wally Cummings, the fireman. No other persons were injured. . Small-pox prevails to an alarming extent in New York city . A fire destroyed the farm-house occupied by Pierre Dubois. His wife and eight children perished in the flames. Dubois was seriously burned in his efforts to save the family, and is not expected to live. His wife and children were literally burned to ashes, and only fragments of the body can be found. The eldest child was thirteen years old and the youngest was a baby . A black, who was brought to Jacmel from the interior of Hayti on charge of cannibalism, has been tried and convicted, and will be executed in a few days. When arrested he had in a basket the head of a victim, who seemed to have been only recently killed . A conflagration occurred in Jacmel, Hayti. Three hundred houses were destroyed, and the loss is estimated at $300,000. . The women of Guanajuato, Mexico, have issued protest against the expulsion of the Sisters of Charity, bitterly denouncing the government for the act, and reproaching the men who support it The "present of jewelry" which the United States Congress by a joint resolution has authorized Lieutenant Thomas W. Fitch to receive, on behalf of his wife, from the Khedive of Egypt, is a parure, diamond necklace and earrings.

A cow valued at $25,000 died in Kentucky lately. It is only a short time since a cow died for which $40,500 were paid .. It is reported that irregularities involving $1,000,000 have been detected in the custom house in New York city.... By a fire in Montreal twenty-five families were burned out ..The Maine State prison only cost the State $2,000 above the earnings last year ..Present actions of Congress indicate that as fast as the sewing machine patents expire that will be the end of them. They will not be renewed ...A bill is before the New Jersey Legislature to prevent gas companies from collecting rents for meters. A bill is before the New York Legislature providing that banks may organize under the State laws, with a capital of $50,000, in villages where the population does not exceed 6,000.. The death of the Emperor of China is announced. He was born in 1830, and the next heir to the throne is five years of age. The extra Pacific Mail subsidy, $500,000, has gone by order of the House, and there is some danger that the $500,000, the final subsidy, may go with it, though all the disclosures have been in regard to the extra subsidy Gen. Burnside was elected United States Senator in Rhode Island, Dunn having withdrawn his name. The vote was, Burnside, 61; Barstow, 13; Brown, 13; Sheffield, 6; Hart, 1, and 5 scattering.

The United States committee on naval affairs report the Brooklyn navy yard in good condition and recommend that the Washington and Philadelphia yards be transferred to League Island .... John Anderson, the murderer of Horatio G. Hall, was sentenced at New Haven, Conn., to be hanged on April 30, 1875. The judge was greatly affected while pronouncing sentence, but the prisoner appeared unmoved..... In the Ohio House resolutions were adopted requesting Congress to grant no more subsidies to railway and steamship lines. A resolution favoring a single Presidential term of six years, and declaring against a third term, was tabled..... The Massachusetts Dental Society condemns chloroform as an anesthetic, and will expel any member so using it.....At a meeting of the iron manufacturers of New England, the following resolution was adopted: *Resolved*, That the reductions of the wages at the West having been greater than at the East, it is the sense of this meeting that a further reduction in wages is necessary to enable Eastern manufacturers to compete successfully with those at the West.

The number of "drummers" employed by the wholesale jobbing houses of the United States is estimated at considerably over 75,000, of which not less than 15,000 are employed in the dry goods business, which, at an average cost of $10 per day, amounts to the snug little sum of $150,000 per day.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

Senate.

Edmunds, of Vermont, presented a joint resolution of the Vermont Legislature against the ratification of the proposed Canadian reciprocity treaty. Referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Wright, of Iowa, introduced a bill for the reduction of the salaries of all United States employees ten per cent., if they exceed $1,200 per annum, for two years from July 1, 1874. The President and United States judges are exempted.

Schurz's resolution instructing the Judiciary committee to inquire what legislation was necessary to secure to the people of Louisiana the right of self-government under the Constitution, called forth an earnest debate, in which Sherman, of Ohio, upheld the course of the troops in New Orleans, and denounced the act of Wells in taking the Speaker's chair as an act of usurpation. Bayard, of Alabama, said the question was not whether the conduct of Wells was regular or irregular, but that it was not within the province of the President to interfere in the organization of the State Legislature.

Schurz, of Missouri, said if the Senator was willing to take the report of the House subcommittee, which visited New Orleans, as true, then he must admit that the grossest frauds were committed by the returning board, and therefore that board was the cause of the trouble.

Mr. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, in presenting a memorial of the operatives in the Raritan woolen mills, N. J., for the repeal of the act of June 6, 1872, reducing the duty on certain foreign products, said he believed the granting of the petition would increase our revenue and give activity to our sluggish industries. A protective tariff, while giving prosperity to the people, also increased the revenue of the country. Referred to the committee on finance.

The following bills were disposed of: The House bill to provide for enlistments in the navy was indefinitely postponed; the Senate bill to amend the act of July 17, 1862, for the better government of the navy, and the Senate bill for the relief of the survivors of the Polaris were passed.

Mr. Cooking, of New York, presented a memorial of the citizens of New York touching the condition of the wages and industries of the country, and against the restoration of the duty on tea and coffee.

Mr. Ingalls, of Kansas, from the committee on Indian affairs, reported with amendments the House bill to authorize the Seneca nation of New York Indians to issue lands within the Cattaraugus and Allegheny reservations and to confirm existing leases. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Dorsey, of Arkansas, introduced a bill to establish certain telegraph lines in the several States and Territories as post roads, and to regulate the transmission of commercial and other telegrams by telegraph. Referred.

A number of petitions were presented against the restoration of the duty on tea and coffee, and for the repeal of the act of 1872, reducing certain foreign products of ten per cent.

Mr. Morrill, of Me., from the committee on appropriations, reported favorably on the bill to pay the interest on the 3 65 bonds of the District of Columbia, and asked its immediate consideration, as the interest falls due in a few days, and the Federal government being held responsible for it, of course it must be paid. The bill was passed.

The following bills were passed: The House bill granting the right of way and depot grounds to the Oregon Central Pacific Railroad Company through the public lands of the United States, from Winnemucca, Nevada, to the Columbia river, via Portland, Oregon; the Senate bill providing for the appointment of a commissioner to ascertain the right of subjects of Great Britain to lands in the Territories which were the subject of the award of the Emperor of Germany under the treaties of 1846 and 1871 between the United States and Great Britain; the Senate bill amendatory of and supplementary to act of March 2, 1872, entitled "An act to set apart a certain tract of land lying near the head waters of the Yellowstone river as a public park." The Senate bill granting 640 acres of land to the widow and heirs of James Sinclair, deceased; the Senate bill for the relief of the Holy Cross Mission in the Territory of Dakota.

House

Gardiell, of Ohio, from the committee on appropriations, reported a bill appropriating $182,500 in coin to pay the interest on the 3 65 bonds of the District of Columbia. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

Myers, of Pennsylvania, presented a petition of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union at Philadelphia, for the passage of the bill equalizing bounties.

Mr. Crooke, of New York, introduced a bill for the exchange of lands at Wallabout bay between the United States and the city of Brooklyn.

Mr. Comes, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution providing that the rules be so far suspended during the remainder of the present session as to prevent the Speaker from entertaining any dilatory motion pending the consideration of any public bill or joint resolution, or of any motion to bring, or the result of which may bring before the House for consideration such bill or joint resolution. It was vehemently opposed by the Democratic members, who claimed that it was in violation of the Constitution, would open the Treasury to all kinds of schemes, and set a bad precedent. The Republicans held that it would prevent a waste of time. The resolution was lost.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, from the committee on appropriations, reported a bill appropriating $182,500 for the payment of the February interest on the 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia, to be considered and adjusted as part of the proportional sum to be paid by the United States for the expenses of the district and toward the payment of the interest on the funded debt of the district. Referred to the Committee of the Whole, where it can be reached only in the regular order or by suspension of the rules.

Mr. Potter, of New York, from the Judiciary committee, reported a joint resolution proposing the following amendment to the Constitution:

ARTICLE XI. From and after the next election of a President of the United States the President shall hold his office during the term of six years, and, together with the Vice-President chosen for the same term, be elected in the manner as now provided, or that may hereafter be provided; but neither the President nor the Vice-President (when the office of President has devolved upon him) shall be eligible for re-election as President."

This elicited a spirited debate, in the course of which Mr. Butler remarked that the reason why he had been so unsuccessful in Vice-Presidents when they had become Presidents is that they have always backed to a re-election, and therefore we propose to take away the temptation. He further said: "The time which would call for the re-election of a President is when a strong hand has hold of the government, and when in time of connection, and the people feel a doubt as to what will be the future of the country without a re-election. Then I can conceive a possibility of the people coming up and one man to the re-election of a strong hand that will hold the government in the future as it has held it in the past. I can conceive of that, and the only thing that will ever make a third term successful." The resolution was rejected by a vote 101 to 101—not two-thirds in favor. All the Democrats and forty-seven Republicans voted for it.

Mr. Butler reported a resolution in reference to the McGarrahan and New Idria Mining Company's claims in California, directing the commissioner of the government land office to institute legal proceedings in the name of the government against the New Idria Mining Company in the Circuit Court of the United States for California to restrain further waste of the property, for the appointment of a receiver; and for the recovery of possession, and also for the recovery of seven million dollars illegitimately and wrongfully taken therefrom by the New Idria Mining Company, and such other action as the commissioner may deem proper. Also directing the Secretary of the Interior not to issue patents to the New Idria Mining Company until the legal proceedings are determined. After much discussion, the resolution was adopted by 130 to 11.

Mr. Butler moved a reconsideration of the vote whereby the Civil Rights bill, reported by the Judiciary committee, was recommitted. "Filibustering" was at once begun by the opposition to prevent getting the bill before the House, with such success that the roll was called sixteen times in the course of the morning, and nothing had been done up to the hour of adjournment. The voting was of a strictly party character, and the last showed an average of 198 members.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, presented the credentials of his colleague-elect, Mr. Stevens, who was chosen to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Crocker. The credentials were read, and Mr. Stevens was sworn in and took his seat.

A Western man, reading of a cricket club in a New York paper, writes the editor to know if the club is good for anything for grasshoppers.

Chinese Dentistry.

A writer says: Roaming in quest of novelty through that mine of marvels, a Chinese city, we were a witness the other day of a strange but not uncommon scene. We had halted in front of the stall of a street-apothecary, surgeon, and general practitioner, and were turning over with our eyes his stock of samples, dragons' teeth, tigers' claws, and like drugs used as ingredients in the native pharmacopœia, when along came a man, holding his hand up to his jaw and apparently in great pain. He sat down by the doctor and explained to him that he was suffering with the toothache, to get rid of which he would like to have his tooth removed. The doctor opened his patient's mouth and inspected the aching tooth; then he took a small phial from his stock of medicines, and into the palm of his hand he shook a few scruples of a pink-colored powder. He next licked his finger and dipped it into the powder, and inserting this into the man's mouth rubbed it on the aching tooth and gum. He repeated this three or four times, and then concluded by turning the patient's head upside down; when to the no small astonishment of many of the bystanders, among whom was apparently the man himself, the tooth dropped out and fell on the ground. The doctor then asked him if he had felt any pain, to which he replied that he had not, and the payment of a small fee brought the scance to a close. At our application the tooth was picked up and very civilly exhibited to us by the owner himself, and was evidently fresh from a human jaw, though there had not been the slightest effusion of blood from the mouth. The thought had naturally suggested itself to us that the whole thing was a hoax, and that the patient was an accomplice; but if so the doctor was no novice at sleight of hand, and the expression of astonishment on the other man's face when he found his tooth gone was as perfect a specimen of histrionic emotion as it has ever been our lot to behold.

By Percentage.

A somewhat verdant looking individual called upon a jeweler in Montreal and stated that he had managed to accumulate, by hard labor for the few last years, some seventy-five dollars, that he wished to invest it in something whereby he might make money a little faster, and he had concluded to take some of his stock and peddle it out. The jeweler selected what he thought would sell readily, and the new peddler started on his first trip. He was gone but a few days when he returned, bought as much again as before, and started on his second trip. Again he returned and greatly increased his stock. He succeeded so well, and accumulated so fast, that the jeweler one day asked him how much profit he obtained on what he sold. "Well, I put on 'bout five per cent." The jeweler thought that a very small profit, and expressed as much. "Well," says the peddler, "I don't know as I exactly understand about your per cent.; but an article for which I pay you one dollar I gen'rally sell for five."

Sovereigns of Industry.

An idea of the rapid spread of the Sovereigns of Industry in the East may be gained by the rate at which the order has grown in Connecticut. The first council, with seven members, was organized February 26, 1874. In May a State council met, with a membership of twelve hundred. By August, this number was more than doubled; and at the meeting of December 8, forty-seven councils, with a membership of over five thousand, were represented. To-day, there are probably near ten thousand of the more thrifty mechanics and laborers of the small State of Connecticut thus banded together for mutual benefit in trade. Thus far, the estimated saving to each member is thirty per cent. of his purchases through the agency of the order—certainly an amount worth considering. Such a sensible and practical "strike" for increase of wages is something new in the annals of industry, the *Scientific American* says.

Carelessly Killed Her Sister.

A distressing accident occurred near Milan, West Tennessee, recently, which caused the death of Miss Mollie Jones, an accomplished young lady of that neighborhood. For several weeks a small single-barreled cartridge pistol had been lying on the mantelpiece in one of the rooms of the house. The deceased and her sister, a young lady near her own age, knowing the pistol to have been unloaded, frequently picked it up, handled it carelessly, and in a playful way threatened to shoot each other. One evening their brother, intending to leave home, loaded the pistol and left it lying on the mantel, so as not to forget it when he went away. The young ladies came in the apartment, and one of them took up the weapon, and remarked that she was going to shoot her sister. Pointing the pistol at her, she pulled the trigger, and, to her horror, a discharge followed, the ball entering the forehead of her sister, who fell to the floor and expired soon afterward.

Will Wonders Never Cease.

When Dr. Walker proclaimed that he had produced from the medicinal herbs of California an elixir that would regenerate the sinking system and cure every form of disease not organic, the incredulous shook their heads. Yet his Vinegar Bitters is now the standard restorative of the Western world. Under the operation of the new remedy, dyspeptics regain their health; the bilious and constipated are relieved of every distressing symptom; the consumptive and rheumatic rapidly recover; intermittent and remittent fevers are broken; the hereditary taint of scrofula is eradicated! Skepticism is routed, and this wonderful preparation is to-day the most popular tonic, alterative, and blood depurent ever advertised in America. We don't sell rum under the guise of medicine. We advertise and sell a pure medicine which will stand analysis by any chemist in the country.—*Com.*

The English Navy.

The British navy is the most powerful and efficient in the world, and is not only maintained but steadily increased and strengthened on an appropriation of $42,000,000 per year. There are over 400 effective vessels, of which nearly sixty are heavy iron-clads, cruisers capable of encountering any sea and of steaming fourteen knots an hour. There is a coast guard, volunteer service and naval reserve system, all kept in splendid efficiency without additional expense, the coast volunteers numbering 2,000 and the naval reserve 15,000 men. The hydrographical bureau is also provided for under the naval appropriations, a coast survey department of the greatest efficiency, which is now providing charts for all the world, besides surveying the coasts of England, and in the Mediterranean, Red Sea, China and Japan, West Indies, Newfoundland, Africa, Australia, etc. There are maintained eight great dock yards at home and thirteen abroad, from Hong Kong to Jamaica, from Halifax to Trincomalee; and an elaborate system of naval apprenticeship is supported which keeps thirty-four vessels afloat (as many as our whole navy), and trains 7,000 boys in the duties and practice of seamanship and naval warfare.

The United States navy costs to run $30,000,000 per year.

How to Break Off Bad Habits.

Understand the reason, and all the reasons, why the habit is injurious. Study the subject until there is no lingering doubt in your mind. Avoid the places, the persons and the thoughts that lead to the temptation. Frequent the places, associate with the persons, indulge in the thoughts that lead away from temptation. Keep busy; idleness is the strength of bad habits. Do not give up the struggle when you have broken your resolution once, twice—a thousand times. That only shows how much need there is for you to strive. When you have broken your resolutions just think the matter over, and endeavor to understand why it is you failed, so that you may be on your guard against a recurrence of the same circumstances. Do not think it is an easy thing that you have undertaken. It is a folly to expect to break off a bad habit in a day which may have been gathering long years.

A Wrong Custom Corrected.

It is quite generally the custom to take strong liver stimulants for the cure of liver complaint, and both the mineral and vegetable kingdoms have been diligently searched to procure the most drastic and poisonous purgatives, in order to produce a powerful effect upon the liver, and arouse the lagging and enfeebled organ. This system of treatment is on the same principle as that of giving a weak and debilitated man large portions of brandy to enable him to do a certain amount of work When the stimulant is withheld, the organ, like the system, gradually relapses into a more torpid or sluggish and weakened condition than before. What then is wanted? Medicines which, while they cause the bile to flow freely from the liver, as that organ is toned into action, will not overwork and thus debilitate it, but will, when their use is discontinued, leave the liver strengthened and healthy. Such remedies are found in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets.

A CURE OF LIVER DISEASE.

RUSH, Texas, May 10th, 1873.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—My wife last year at this time was confined to her bed with chronic liver disease. I had one of the best doctors to see her, and he gave her up to die, when I came upon some of your medicine. I bought one bottle and commenced giving it. She then weighed 82 lbs., now she weighs 140 lbs., and is robust and hearty. She has taken eight bottles in all, so you see I am an advocate for your medicines.

WILLIAM MEAZEL.

FROM THE NOTED SCOUT, "BUFFALO BILL".

HOLLAND HOUSE, Rockford, Ill., April 29, 74.—Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.: *Sir*—I have now taken four bottles of your Golden Medical Discovery in connection with your pellets, and must say that nothing I have ever taken for my liver has done me so much good. I feel like a new man Thanks to your wonderful medicine. W. F. CODY ("Buffalo Bill")

Thousands have been changed by the use of the Peruvian Syrup (a protoxide of iron) from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy, and happy men and women, and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial. For dyspepsia and debility it is a specific.—*Com.*

Many people, particularly children, suffer with the earache; and for the benefit of such we give a sure but simple remedy. Put in two or three drops of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*, stop the ear with undressed wool, bathe the feet in warm water before going to bed, and keep the head warm at night.—*Com.*

Capt. Charles Sager, who keeps a superb stock of livery horses in Portland, Me., informed us recently that he uses *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* regularly in his stables, and that the expense is more than offset by the diminished amount of grain necessary to keep his horses always in good order.—*Com.*

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	.09	@	.13¾
Common to Good Texans	.07	@	.10¾
Milch Cows	40.00	@	$75 00
Hogs—Live	.07½	@	.08¾
Dressed	.07¾	@	.08½
Sheep	.05	@	.07¾
Lambs	.08	@	.09
Cotton—Middling	.15¾	@	.15¾
Flour—Extra Western	4.75	@	5.10
State Extra	4.35	@	5.10
Wheat—Red Western	1.25	@	1.26
No. 2 Spring	1.10½	@	1.11
Rye—State	.95	@	.96
Barley—State	1.30	@	1.45
Barley Malt	1.40	@	1.60
Oats—Mixed Western	.63	@	.65
Corn—Mixed Western	.74	@	.66
Hay, per cwt	.50	@	1.00
Straw, per cwt	.45	@	.70
Hops	Nom.	@	.12
Pork—Mess	18.00	@	19.00
Lard	.13¾	@	.13¾
Fish—Mackerel No. 1, new	13.00	@	14.00
" No. 2, new	10.00	@	10.50
Dry Cod, per cwt	5.00	@	5.50
Herring, Scaled, per box	.30	@	.35
Petroleum—Crude	6½	@	6¾
	Refined, 12		
Wool—California Fleece	.33½	@	.33½
Texas	.32	@	.34
Australian		@	.46, 48
Butter—State	.40	@	.42
Western Dairy	.26	@	.28
Western Yellow	.28	@	.29
Western Ordinary	.20	@	.23
Pennsylvania Fine	.39	@	.35
Cheese—State Factory	.16¾	@	.17¾
" Skimmed	.08	@	.11
Western	.10	@	.15
Eggs—State	.30	@	.31

ALBANY.

Wheat	1.38	@	1.38
Rye—State	.88	@	.90
Corn—Mixed	.82	@	.84
Barley—State	1.32	@	1.40
Oats—State	.62	@	.66

BUFFALO.

Flour	4.75	@	6.75
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1.08	@	1.06
Corn—Mixed	.70	@	.70
Oats	.57	@	.57
Rye	.85	@	.91
Barley	1.25	@	1.45

BALTIMORE.

Cotton—Low Middlings	.14¾	@	.14¾
Flour—Extra	5.25	@	8.00
Wheat—Red Western	1.16	@	1.18
Rye	.97	@	1.00
Corn—Yellow	.70	@	.70
Oats—Mixed	.54	@	.56
Petroleum	.03	@	.03½

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	5.25	@	5.75
Wheat—Western Red	1.18	@	1.20
Rye	.93	@	.95
Corn—Yellow	.70	@	.70
Mixed	.61	@	.62
Oats—Mixed	.55	@	.55
Petroleum—Crude	.09	@	Refined, .12

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